This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor generally in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade of union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 25, 1933, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1932.

"The greater the power the more dangerous the abuse."—Edmund Burke.

VOL. 27, NO. 46 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer WHOLE NO. 1387

A.F. of L-C.I.O. Parley Recesses

Conferees Mark Time In Two-Day Session; Controversial Questions Discussed Without Reaching Agreement; Conference Reconvenes November 18.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—At the conclusion of a four-day session here the conference between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, convened to consider plans for settling the controversy in the family of organized labor caused by the establishment of the C. I. O. two years ago, recessed until November 18 without having reached any definite conclusions for adjusting matters in dispute.

George M. Harrison, chairman of the A. F. of L. Committee in the conference, had described the trouble as a big jam which could be broken by removing the logs one by one. He ventured the opinion that one method of achieving this task would be to appoint subcommittees to consider each dispute, each of these subcommittees, numbering possibly twenty, to be composed of six members.

Mr. Harrison also suggested that the present committee of thirteen, three representing the American Federation of Labor and ten representing the Committee for Industrial Organization, continue to survey the fundamental and general aspects of the controversy.

Progress Is Made

In reviewing the third successive day of the proceedings of the conference, Mr. Harrison said:

"Our session today was devoted large-

(Continued on Page 2)

GLOVE WORKERS REMAIN WITH THE A. F. OF L.

Milwaukee Convention Refuses to Affiliate With C.I.O. Union; Durian and White Elected President and Secretary-Treasurer; Headquarters Are At Kewanee, Ill.

By A.F. of L. News Service.

A furious drive by a few individuals in the International Glove Workers' Union of America, resulting in a slight majority of votes cast in a referendum in which all members participated for the CIO, was decisively rescinded at a recent convention of eight midwest locals, held in Milwaukee. Of the original 1,800 members, 1,200 are reported as still members of the organization, which voted to keep the A. F. of L. charter.

Officials Elected

The convention elected Thomas Durian, of Milwaukee, as president, and Anton White, of Kewanee, Illinois, as secretary-treasurer. Also seven vice presidents, including: Frank Ossential, Milwaukee; Agnes Nestor, Chicago; George Patil, Menominee, Mich.; Nellie Bosley, Minneapolis; Frank Resyck, Marinette; Elmer Merckel and Harriet

(Continued on Page 2)

POST OFFICE LABORERS GRANTED A.F.L. CHARTER

New National Union Has 2,000 Members With Potential Membership of 6,000.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented an A. F. of L. charter to Charles Hall Olson, president of the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers, at the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here.

The ceremony, witnessed by a large group of labor leaders in Mr. Green's office, marked the entry of a new union into the Federation ranks.

Mr. Olson said his union now has almost 2,000 members, with a potential membership of 6,000.

The union voted at its convention in Pittsburgh last August to seek an American Federation of Labor charter. The application was considered and approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Denver last October. A large percentage of the members of the new union are negroes.

WEEKLY WAGE OF FIVE MILLION IS UNDER $16

Shorter Hours and Higher Wages Urged by New Jersey Manufacturer As Labor's Right and Unemployment Remedy; Powerlessness of Individual Employer Stressed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The distressingly low wages which employers impose on millions of workers was emphasized in a statement by Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson and Johnson, surgical dressing manufacturers, with plants in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Georgia, favoring the principles of the Fair Labor Standards Bill passed by the U. S. Senate just before the recent session of Congress adjourned, and favorably reported by the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives but prevented from consideration in that body by a Rules Committee filibuster which blocked the House from voting on it.

The measure is scheduled for action by the special session of Congress.

In urging the establishment of a $16 weekly minimum wage, Mr. John-

(Continued on Page 2)

EDITORIALS

Federal-Aided Housing For Low-Income Groups Is Started

The American Federation of Labor extends its congratulations to Nathan Straus who has accepted the office of administrator of the United States Housing Authority, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt, and who has now assumed the responsible functions connected with that important office.

The Wagner Housing Act, whose administration will be guided by Mr. Straus, provides $530,000,000 to be used for low-cost housing and slum clearance work, specifically for the benefit of those large groups of working men and women whose wages are too low to permit them to live in houses built by private industry under the profit motive.

This assistance is achieved by means of loans by local housing authorities totaling $500,000,000 over a three-year period, with an added $30,000,000 to subsidize Federal-aided projects so as to bring the rentals down more nearly to the needs of the workers for whose use the dwellings are constructed.

It is estimated by the American Federation of Labor that the funds put at the disposal of the Housing Authority will finance homes for around 140,000 families and provide housing accommodations for over half a million people.

In addition to providing dwellings for the masses at reasonable rentals the Housing Act will revive the construction industry in all departments. It is stated that the act will be responsible for the expenditure of over $180,000,000 for direct labor on the sites for the construction of low-rent housing. This large amount will provide employment for approximately 150,000 mechanics in the building trades in the next three years.

Moreover, a large new market for building materials will be created by the expenditure of the $500,000,000 in loans authorized by the Housing Act. Reliable authorities declare that over $240,000,000 will be expended for lumber, steel, cement, bricks, plumbing and heating and other building supplies. Between 200,000 and 250,000 persons will be provided with employment in the production of this building material.

An important provision of the Housing Act is the one requiring the observance of labor standards on all construction of housing done in connection with the Federal loans, annual contributions, or capital grants authorized by the Act. These stipulations require the payment of prevailing wages, the maintenance of maximum hours of work, and observance of workmen's compensation laws. In addition there is a clause in the legislation prohibiting kick-back practices.

In this connection it is appropriate to point out that the Wagner Housing Act would not have successfully survived the stormy attacks made on it in the last Congress under the guise of economy, if organized labor in all sections of the United States had not vigorously and unitedly asserted its demand for a permanent housing program. In the language of the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation, "It was only the solid and unanimous response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in every State of the Nation that made it possible to overcome legislative obstacles at crucial times."

United States Housing Administrator Straus may be assured that the American Federation of Labor stands ready to assist him in all possible ways in administering the Housing Act so that it shall measure up one hundred per cent to the humanitarian principles which actuated those who sponsored the measure.

Trade Unions and Enforcement of Labor Legislation

The American Federation of Labor has long held that trade unions should take a positive interest in the enforcement of labor legislation in order to guarantee that working men and women secure the benefits intended by such legislation.

This rational view was emphasized by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in a statement made to the National Conference on Labor Legislation, recently convened in Washington under the sponsorship of Miss Perkins. The conference was attended by representatives of the Governors of forty-five States.

Emphasizing new labor legislation enacted by various States since 1933, Miss Perkins said that whereas there were minimum wage laws in only seven States at the beginning of 1933, twenty-four States now have such laws. She added that laws in twenty-one States now provide a maximum work week of forty hours or less and that thirty-three States have occupational disease control and benefits has been enacted by twenty-three States.

Secretary Perkins then turned to the enforcement of labor laws with this declaration:

"Strong organizations of workers and good labor laws go hand in hand. Even when laws are on the statute books only half the task is done. Strong and effective laws are passed, can be of great help to the agencies administering them. Labor has a definite role to play in making these laws effective by informing workers of the provisions contained in them and the regulations."

One important element was omitted by Miss Perkins in her statement. That element is the necessity of organized labor watching the administration of labor laws to see that the intent of the legislation is not nullified by maladministration. The 1937 convention of the American Federation of Labor issued a very definite warning on this aspect of labor legislation resulting from the more or less frequent tendency of labor law administrators to go beyond the express authority conferred upon them by statute and to torture legislative phraseology into justifying administrative decisions wholly unwarranted by the express purpose of those responsible for the legislation.

It is evident from the warning issued by the A. F. of L. that organized labor has a double duty to perform with regard to labor legislation. It must first render positive assistance in helping administrators to enforce labor laws. But it must also exercise its influence in the direction of seeing that labor laws are not maladministered.

Green Says Communist Maritime Union Threatens American Merchant Marine

Urges All Seafarers to Join A. F. of L. Seamen's Affiliate, Which has Mobilized Fifteen Thousand Members in Eight Weeks.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Asserting that the National Maritime Union is controlled by Communists whose object is the destruction of the American merchant marine, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called upon all American seafarers to join with the A. F. of L. Seamen's Reorganization Committee, of which Mr. Green is the head, for the purpose of opposing alien and Communist influences and establishing a strong American union of their own.

At the same time the A. F. of L. President pledged full support to the proposed investigation by the United States Senate of Communism in American shipping.

Reports 15,000 Membership

The Reorganization Committee, whose headquarters are at 265 West Fourteenth Street, reports that in the last eight weeks some 15,500 members of the National Maritime Union have become the A. F. of L. new American Seamen's Union, as named pending action at a National convention of the A. F. of L. Seamen to be announced later.

Mr. Green's message to the seamen was in the form of an open letter in which he said that "it is the duty of every American seaman to join forces with the A. F. of L. to keep the control of ships from destroying our American merchant marine."

National Convention Planned

The letter contained a pledge that when the reorganization work is completed the union will call a convention of the seamen and that delegates to the national convention will be given practically absolute power by the members at Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

Another section of the letter stated, with act on the following resolutions:

"Adoption of a national constitution that will be voted upon by the membership of each respective port and which unites the into one national organization for a unified American seamen's union.

"The convention shall nominate officers, to be voted upon by the membership.

FOUR NEW UNION LABELS ANNOUNCED BY ORNBURN

Wire Weavers, Jewelry Workers, Upholsterers and Pocketbook Workers Now Mark Their Products Union-Made.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Union Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announced that four additional labor unions have become affiliated with the department.

The union labels of the Jewelry Workers, Pocketbook Workers, Upholsterers, and Wire Weavers have been added to the list of labels of labor unions that use these insignia to assure the buying public that their products are made under Union conditions.

Mr. Ornburn stated that the increased demand for union label goods and union services has not only caused numerous industries to unionize so that they may have the right to display a Label, but has also stimulated the interest among Labor Unions to adopt union labels, shop cards or buttons.

A. F. of L. Will Fight Labor Board's Edict Voiding Edison Co. Contract

Green denounces As Outrage Rules Requiring New York Firm to Break Agreement With Electrical Workers Brotherhood; Tracy and Carlisle Declare Contract Is Valid and Will Be Defended in Appeal to the Courts.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and its six subsidiaries to break their agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Charging that the companies had imposed the A. F. of L. union on the 30,000 employes and had discriminated against the United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Board ordered the companies to abrogate their agreement with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood, which has exclusive bargaining rights for the employes under the Edison contracts, and to notify the employes accordingly.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who had just placed before President Roosevelt the resolution adopted by the recent Denver convention of the Federation assailing the National Labor Relations Board, in commenting on the action of the Labor Board in the Edison Company case, said:

"I consider that the decision outrages the provisions of the Wagner Act. Nothing in the Act confers upon the Board the right to invalidate a contract. I think it not only an outrage, but it outrages the provisions of the Act itself."

Tracy Denounces Decision

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, denounced the Board's action as "biased, bigoted illegal and dictatorial."

He said the decision destroyed "with the wave of a hand" a legal contract entered into in good faith by 30,000 employes formed in an A. F. of L. union and a utility company.

"That contract is in effect today. We are obliged to defend that contract on principle with every ounce of moral and financial strength that we possess. And we shall do so.

"The power to abrogate a contract not vested in the Board by the National Labor Relations Act. Neither

(Continued on Page 2)

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS GAIN 8 KANSAS CITY PACTS

Kansas City, Mo. (AFLNS).—The drive of Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union No. 170 to organize neighborhood picture houses, at first found difficult, is reported as gaining momentum with prospects of a clean sweep.

Eight of fourteen theatres affected have signed union agreements, it is stated, leaving only six on the unfair list of the union. Support from union members the public in general now being of the movie operators is expected d in unionizing the remaining

A. F. of L. Would Welcome American Tour of the Windsors, Green Says

Declares Recent Proposed Visit of the Duke and Duchess to the United States Drew Opposition Solely Because It Was Under the Management of Bedaux, Notorious for His So-Called Industrial Engineering System Designed to "Speed Up" Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—American working me[illegible] have not the slightest objection to a tour of the United St[illegible] Duke and Duchess of Windsor, but would on the contrary extend to them a sincere and hearty welcome at any time they may decide to visit our country, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced here.

A formal statement on the subject was issued from the Federation's headquarters in response to the following inquiry sent by T. G. Lytle, of the Toronto Star:

"Will you withdraw your expressed opposition to the American tour of the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess now that Charles E. Bedaux is not covered his connection with them? May we have the courtesy of an early reply?"

Mr. Green sent the following reply:

"American Labor never has nor does it now interpose any opposition to a proposed American tour of the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess. Instead we wish and sincerely desire to extend to them a hearty welcome and a cordial

(Continued on Page 2)

CEDAR RAPIDS MEAT CUTTERS GAIN 6 UNION SHOP MARKETS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa (AFLNS).—A new local union of meat cutters and butcher workmen, Local No. 179, started off with a membership of 40, with every indication that it will grow rapidly.

Union contracts have already been reported in six markets, operated by five different firms.

Big Organization Drive Planned By Pacific Coast Teamsters Union

400 Delegates From 11 States Participate in Historic Meeting in Hollywood; 141 Local Unions With 125,000 Members Represented; A. F. of L. Names Committee to Join Fight Against Dual Organizations.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Los Angeles, Calif.—In one of the most enthusiastic regional conferences ever held, representatives of local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America in the United States and Canada recently met in the Hollywood Legion Stadium, expressing absolute loyalty to the old-established policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor, and determined upon a gigantic organization drive in the Pacific Coast area.

Over 40 delegates from numerous local unions, including all divisions of the International, gathered for the big conference, with the Los Angeles Joint Council acting as host.

Stirring addresses were heard from Dave Beck, regional vice president, and Joe Casey, International auditor for the teamsters; Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor; Mayor John F. Dore, of Seattle, and other outstanding speakers of the Hollywood session, which was the second session of a three-day second annual conference of the group.

Large-Scale Campaign Mapped

Fourteen meetings of workers divisions were held, in addition to the general conference. Six important resolutions were adopted, providing for organization drives among laundry wagon

(Continued on Page 2)

HIGH PRICES FOR COAL TIED TO RAILROAD PLAN

Consumers' Counsel to Bituminous Coal Commission Seeks to Break Van Sweringen Group's Hold on Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The right of consumers, along with business, to due protection under law was emphasized in a brief filed with the Bituminous Coal Commission here, by John Carson, consumers' counsel to the National Bituminous Coal Commission. The brief was filed in the case of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, seeking reorganization, and criticized high coal rates that affect consumer groups.

Destruction of Competition Violated

The brief charged that those who control the former Van Sweringen railroad empire are seeking to perpetuate their control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad for the purpose of destroying competition and preventing consumers of bituminous coal in the Great Lakes district from obtaining lower prices.

Making use of the evidence submitted to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's investigation of railroad affairs, Mr. Carson's brief said:

"Since obtaining control of the C. & E. I., the Chesapeake & Ohio has forced maintenance of rates for Indiana and Illinois coal which export opinion considered unwise. This policy has been deliberately followed to stifle competition in the Great Lakes region with the West Virginia coal hauled over its own lines.

Markets Lost by Rates

"Maintenance of present rates caused the C. & E. I. to lose important markets, and coal mining has suffered. The C. & E. I., which obtained nearly half of its railroad freight revenue from coal, frequently further advised the bondholders' committee that the only way to increase traffic on the C. & E. I. and regain those markets was to reduce its coal freight rates.

"Should the amended reorganization plan be approved, the C. & E. I. would not even have the opportunity of asking the I. C. C. for permission to reduce rates."

MEAT CUTTERS WIN FIRST UNION SHOP IN WICHITA

Wichita, Kansas (AFLNS).—An organization campaign by meat cutters and butcher workmen brought early results when the Leonard Cobb Meat Market became the first such market in the city to display the famous Union Shop Card. From this modest beginning, which, in addition to giving the union unit will leading markets find it desirable to display the little card that signifies the fair working conditions of American standards of employment.

Employers Are Blamed by Green For Plight of Unemployed Army

A. F. of L. President, in Radio Speech Urging All Out-of-Works to Fill Out Unemployment Census Report Cards, Declares That "Labor Has Not Shared Equitably in the Current Recovery," Which "Has Not Been Offering as Many Jobs to the Unemployed as It Should" and "Is Not Offering Enough Now."

"When Business Goes Back to Normal and Millions of Men and Women Are Still On Relief or Daily Out On the Street Looking for Jobs, We Realize That There Is Something That Must Be Corrected and Corrected Without Delay."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A vigorous condemnation of those who own and operate American industry for the continuance of millions of working men and women in the ranks of the unemployed, while at the same time business conditions have approached the normal conditions of prosperity that existed prior to the depression, was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here over the Mutual Broadcasting System urging all the unemployed and partly unemployed to comply fully with the requirements of the Unemployment Census scheduled for November 16.

Importance of Answering Census Questions

Emphasizing the importance of accurate answers to all of the questions on the Report Cards which the Post Office was scheduled to place in the hands of all the workless, Mr. Green said that answering "Uncle Sam's questions" was the imperative duty of every jobless or partly jobless working man, and woman, adding:

"And this is your duty and your responsibility. It is a duty which you owe not only to yourself, but to all the other men and women who are dependent on the results of this count for the solution of their pressing problem of finding employment in the occupation for which they are best fitted. It is a responsibility which our Congress has placed upon the shoulders of the unemployed themselves, confident that those unemployed can and will raise their voice and by answering these questions without hesitation help Congress to devise effective measures for stamping out unemployment once and for all."

COASTWISE STRIKE ENDED BY DOCK WORKERS UNION

Agreement With Ship Operators In South Atlantic Ports Gains Wage Increases and Union Recognition.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The effective service to workers and preference by the workers for the International Longshoremen's Association was again demonstrated, when the coastwise strike of longshoremen and checkers that tied up operations for two weeks was settled with a notable victory for the workers.

Wage increases of eight cents an hour for straight time and twelve cents an hour for overtime were won; but also of significance was the fact that, for the first time, the employers recognized the right of the A. F. of L. organization. The old International Longshoremen's Association to negotiate for the workers.

Seven Lines Sign Agreement

The union agreement was signed by the Bull, Savannah, Tampa-Mallory, United Fruit, Moormack Gulf and Merchants and Miners' Transportation lines and the Pan Atlantic Steamship Company. The strike had been effective in South Atlantic ports, including Miami, Charleston, Fort Pierce, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa.

The settlement followed by about ten days a similar victory for the union

(Continued on Page 2)

Germ of Economic Disease Must Be Isolated

Turning to the unemployment problem itself, Mr. Green continued:

"It was just eight years ago that our nation was swept by an epidemic of a dreaded economic disease. It was a disease that paralyzed our entire economic system, a disease for which a satisfactory cure has not yet been found.

"In the past four years, our nation has made great progress in recovering from that disease, but it has not yet completely shaken off the grip of the economic plague. It has not yet been fully relieved of the anguish and suffering which have halted its progress and sapped its vitality for eight long and weary years.

"No one can cure this disease until it is isolated germ; until we find out the nature of our ailment and its extent. The unemployment registration which begins November 16, is designed to do that very thing. When you are sick and call a doctor, the doctor comes and asks you, 'What hurts you?' If you don't tell him, he cannot cure you. In the same way, when Uncle Sam asks you, 'Are you completely or partly unemployed?' you should answer truthfully and without hesitation and answer each of his questions.

Depression Created Millions Of Jobless

"We do know that the depression rendered millions of men and women jobless. Able-bodied workers, competent, equipped with years of training and experience, have been able and eager to work at fair wages but looked for work in vain.

"Underlying this depression were

(Continued on Page 2)

Security Council Balks On Benefits For 13,000,000 Persons Now Barred

Group Representing Industry, Labor and the Public Named by Senator Harrison, Also Splits on "Reserves" and Sets Up Five-Man Committee to Study Problems Until Council Reconvenes December 11.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Social Security Advisory Council attended by twenty-two representatives of labor, industry and the public, adjourned after a two-days conference here without reaching definite conclusions relative to extending the benefits of the Social Security Act to 13,000,000 persons now excluded from the provisions of that measure, which already provides coverage for approximately 35,000,000 working men and women.

The Council also failed to reach a conclusion on the question of the reserve funds which accumulate in the hands of the Government from the tax on employes and employers to meet the old age benefits established by the law.

Confronted with the inability to settle either of these questions the Advisory Council appointed an ad interim committee to function until the Council reconvenes again on December 11. The ad interim committee will "discuss with the Senate Finance Committee and the Social Security Board the activities of the Council with a view to securing suggestions as to what is wanted of the Council."

Committee Members

Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, was named chairman of the ad interim committee. The other members are G. M. Bridges, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Gerard Freeman, general counsel for the C. I. O.; Marion B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company; Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, and Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin.

Origin of Advisory Council

The Social Security Advisory Council was the outgrowth of the Senate Finance Committee's hearings last Spring on various phases of the Social Security program.

The committee was selected by Chairman Xat Harrison of the Senate Committee and Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board.

At the two-day's session of the Council members had listened to reports of a number of social science students upon the agenda which included the following tentative proposals:

(Continued on Page 2)

Agenda Emphasized Old-Age Benefits

The meetings of the Council were executive, but Dr. Brown said that the members had listened to reports of a number of social science students upon the agenda which included the following tentative proposals:

A.F. of L-C.I.O. Parley Recesses

(Continued from Page 1)

ly to exploring the whole question of organization and to a discussion of which industries it might be advisable to organize on industrial lines.

"We made a lot of progress today but we reached no agreements," said Green. "This progress we discussed the appointment of subcommittees to discuss specific questions between the various unions. The phase of the program will be continued tomorrow."

Mr. Harrison stated that no agreement had been reached on any individual question and that it was impossible to predict how long the conferences are likely to last. "We are making progress," he said, "but may take some time before we get a report of the subcommittees if they are appointed."

Howard Says "Everything Is Tentative"

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and secretary of the C. I. O., who acted as chairman of the C. I. O. group in the place of Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. steel workers organizing committee, who was absent, said that "everything is tentative until a final agreement."

Discussions Continue; Conference Recesses For Nine Days

The same procedure was managed the joint committee during the first day of its reconvened session characterized the second day's proceedings, at which it was stated the conference covered virtually the same ground as in the preceding day.

At the conclusion of the second day of the reconvened session the conference adjourned until November 15 without having reached any definite conclusions.

Mr. Harrison summed up the matter when he said:

"We met today and continued our discussion. No agreement has been reached on any point. We are blocking out the problem."

With regard to the question of which industries might be marshalled out for the industrial form of unionism, Mr. Harrison said the conference had brought forth considerable discussion but that no agreement was reached.

Commenting on the alleged slowness with which the conference was proceeding Mr. Harrison said: "Some men are building a fair building they make progress, but it takes sometime to finish the structure."

Murray Concurs

He explained that the nine-day recess was to permit committeemen to fulfil prior engagements and to allow them to consult with others in working out a solution of the two-year controversy.

Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. group, concurred with Mr. Harrison's statement and declined to predict the final outcome.

COASTWISE STRIKE ENDED BY DOCK WORKERS UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

covering North Atlantic ports. Due to the continued strike in Southern ports, however, the lines held their ships in the Northern Atlantic ports, as cargoes could not have been unloaded in the South Atlantic ports. Shipping has now been resumed.

Freight Checkers Included

The wage increase for longshoremen is already in force as a new contract between covering wages for freight checkers, whom the I. L. A. now also represents, is being worked out in a series of conferences, according to Joseph P. Ryan, president of the union.

Return of the I. L. A. members also enabled several hundred dock workers, who had been temporarily laid off, to return to work.

Scale Varies at Different Ports

The wage increase gained in the settlement is uniform for all South Atlantic ports affected, but wages will vary at different Southern ports. The record settlement for the North is a 10 cent per hour basic wage increase or from 90 cents to 95 cents an hour for straight-time and from $1.35 to $1.43 an hour for overtime.

The two agreements, settling labor difficulties for both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic ports, is generally regarded as an outstanding victory for the International Longshoremen's Association.

LOS ANGELES PAPER SIGNS A.F.L. NEWS WRITERS PACT

Agreement With Examiner Provides Wage Increase, 40 Hour Week, and Establishes Minimum Rates.

Los Angeles, Calif (AFLNS).—Last August the American Newspaper Guild, by a referendum in which it is claimed a comparatively few of the bona fide newspapermen in the United States participated, voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Newspapermen in all parts of the country who are loyal to the American Federation of Labor and members of the organization of newspaper writers and reporters under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Such a union was formed in Los Angeles as Local No. 1, of the American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters, and The Los Angeles Examiner has just signed a contract with the American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters Union, establishes an eight-hour day and a six-day week, provides increases in wages ranging from $7.50 a week to as high as $15 a week, and establishes the rates as minimum rates.

In a statement commenting on this achievement, J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles County Labor Council, said:

"It is reported that the C. I. O. union, instead of being interested in more wages for its members, continues to carry out negotiations month after month, getting nothing done.

"We members are coming into the American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters Union every week."

Three Ashtabula Theatres Sign Cinema Union Pact

Ashtabula, Ohio (AFLNS).—The three Shea theatres in this city and one in nearby Geneva are covered in a union agreement recently secured by Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 422. The theatres at Conneaut is expected to also sign up.

532,000 WORKERS IN MISSOURI PROTECTED AGAINST JOB LOSS

Weekly Benefits, Ranging From $5 to $15 for Twelve Weeks Per Year, Become Effective in January, 1939; Entire Fund is Collected from Employers of Eight or More.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

In announcing its approval of the Missouri Unemployment Compensation Law, the Social Security Board estimated that it covers approximately 532,000 workers. The law provides for a State-wide pooled fund to which employers of eight or more persons contribute and out of which benefits are paid to all qualified workers of contributing employers. No employe contributions are required.

Employers having eight or more persons on their pay rolls for some time in each of 20 different weeks during the year contribute at the rate of 1.8 per cent of wages during 1939 and 2.7 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. In 1942 a provision for contributions based on merit-rating goes into effect. Under this plan an employer's rate of contribution will be geared to his benefit and contribution experience.

Benefit payments will begin in January 1939. The weekly benefit amount will be 4 per cent of the worker's wages during the calendar quarter of highest earnings in the first eight of the last nine calendar quarters prior to the loss of his job. The law provides for a maximum weekly benefit of $15 a week and a minimum of $5 or 0 per cent of total wages earned during the quarter on which benefits are based, whichever is less. The benefits may continue for as many as 16 weeks in a year. The law also provides for benefits to workers in part-time and seasonal employments.

The Missouri law is administered by two coordinate divisions under the Unemployment Compensation Commission of Missouri: the Missouri State Employment Service Division and the Unemployment Compensation Division.

The Commission, appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, consists of one representative each of employers, employees, and the general public.

Seven Cincinnati Laundries Sued For Violation of Wage-Hour Law

Members of Laundry Workers Union Charge That Struck Concerns Pay Women and Minors Less Than Legal Minimum Wage and Work Them Longer Than the Law Permits.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A wage and hour conflict has been in process of recording during the past few weeks at Cincinnati, Ohio, where two thousand laundry workers, laundry drivers, engineers and firemen have been on strike.

Laundry Workers' Union No. 248 and Laundry Drivers' Local union No. 181, principals in the struggle, along with the stationery engineers and members of the firemen and oilers, called the strike September 29, to enforce payment of the established minimum rates of 35 cents an hour for women and 45 cents an hour for men, along with other union conditions, including the closed shop.

Seven Laundries Signed Up, 55 Refused

The strike has continued with apparently increasing determination on the part of the workers to achieve full victory. In the meantime, at last report, seven laundries had signed union agreements, calling for the 35 and 45-cent minimums, the 44-hour work week, the closed shop, vacation with pay, seniority rights, one week's annual vacation with pay and the check-off.

In 25 other laundries the strike persisted, the Laundry Owners' Association refusing to raise their alleged substandard minimum of 27½ cents an hour, provided by statute, although conferences were held with Thomas J. Williams, conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor and A. F. of L. representatives in efforts to effect a settlement.

Following declaration of the strike, picket lines were established, special committees were named to look after various details and every possible procedure followed to make the strike effective. Substantial relief funds, affiliated with the Central Labor Council got behind the struggle, supplying with food and financial support and other assistance that has been forthcoming.

Wage and Hour Violators are Sued

When it developed that at least seven cleaners among the laundry owners were alleged to be paying women less than the minimum wages provided by the state minimum wage law, affidavits were secured and legal action instituted for recovery.

Union officials showed that some workers had been paid 21 cents an hour, although the law in effect since June 15, 1933, provides for higher minimums. Penalties for violation of this law run from 10 to 90 days in jail, or a fine of from $50 to $200, or both, for each offense.

60-Hour Week Imposed on Women and Minors

Violation of the State labor act in working women and minors 50 to 60 hours a week is also charged in several instances.

The minimum wage law calls for a minimum of 27½ cents an hour up to 45 hours per week and 37 cents for 48 hours in excess of 45. Suits filed by J. H. Hivers, counsel for the union, in the Municipal Court, allege among other things that certain laundries have been working in violation of the law as to minors as many as 60 hours per week without payment of overtime. John Hock, local business agent for the laundry workers' union, stated that the original suits against seven laundries were "only the beginning."

So the struggle continued at last report. The sags goes on, a living record for the hundreds of families of laundry ships and often disaster, that workers are sometimes employed in order to gain decent living wages and working conditions, even in this modern age, even in this modern nation.

VANCOUVER TRUCK DRIVERS SIGN UP 26 CARTAGE FIRMS

Vancouver, Canada (AFLNS).—With the recent addition of four new union cartage firms to its ranks, Truck Drivers' Union here has 26 cartage concerns under contract, including all the leading firms, The local, already well over the 400 membership mark, has made rapid strides in recent months.

Thousands Now Entitled to Lump-Sum Payments Under Federal Pension Law

Social Security Act Annuities Do Not Begin Until 1942, but the Estates of Those Who Die and Those Who Reach the Age of 65 Before That Date Are Paid Fixed Amounts.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The announcement by the Social Security Board that thousands of workers, or their estates, are eligible for lump-sum benefit payments under the Social Security Act is an illustration of the immediate advantages available by working men and women under that measure.

Under the terms of the Federal Old-Age Benefits section of the Act annuities for those attaining the age of 65 do not begin until 1942. This stipulation is modified, however, by the provision that anyone who has been reaching the age of 65 before 1942 is eligible for a lump-sum benefit equal to 3½ per cent of wages paid to him before he attained the age of 65. If such a worker dies, the lump-sum is paid to his estate.

6,022 Claims Paid

Under the requirements of the Treasury Department an employer is obliged to keep a record of the wages of his workers dies or reaches the age of 65. The information thereby transmitted to the Social Security Board its accumulation of such records. Already more than 6,000 and more than 20,000, and the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits has sent them to its field representatives with instructions to give every possible assistance to the aged workers, or to those interested in estates of those who have died, in the preparation of claims.

A recent report of the Social Security Board said that the number of claims which had been received for payment up to the end of August was 6,022.

Almost all the claims which have been paid are for small amounts because the deceased worker, in the six months in which the program has been under way, have not been large enough to entitle the worker to larger benefits.

Oil Official Paid $192.50

Among the largest lump-sum payments approved was one for $192.50. This was paid to the estate of an official of an oil company who died in Texas, on March 11. His earnings since the first of the year had been at most $6,000 and came from two different jobs. Another claim of unusual size has been reported from a Pennsylvania office. It is that of a retired executive who was employed by three different corporations, receiving from each $3,000 in wages.

"These instances illustrate the working of a provision of the Social Security Act which is not always clearly understood," said LeRoy Hodges, Director of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits. "A worker's total taxable wages up to $3,000 per year from each of any number of employments are used as the basis for computing old-age benefits, and either of these workers received his wages from a single source, or from a number of sources, they would be counted, and there would have been an annuity established in the amount claimed."

CANADIAN UNION AVERTS GREAT LAKES SHIP STRIKE

Wage Increase Agreement Negotiated In Montreal Benefited Five Thousand Seamen.

Montreal, Canada (AFLNS).—An agreement reached by the Canadian Seamen's Union with all Canadian shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes averted a strike that would have tied up virtually all shipping movement of grain from Fort William at the peak of the shipping season.

The finality of the contract was announced by J. A. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the C. S. U., and J. A. Campbell, of the Mohawk Navigation Company, spokesman for the shipping lines.

The agreement effective for all lake carriers, provides for a 10 per cent increase in wages ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, according to officials of the Seamen's Union.

The settlement affected more than 5,000 lake sailors, ranging up to 250 to 300 Canadian ships. Of these the union claimed 2,900 members, or roughly 80 per cent.

The new wages scales follow:

Wheelsmen, $77.50 monthly; water tenders, $72.50; oilers, $72.50; firemen, $67.50; watchmen, $67.50; lookouts and patrols $77.50; second cooks $53.50; deckhands, $60; coal passers, $60; porters, $45; first cooks, $80 on 250 to 300 boats, and $100 on canal boats. Lay-up increased: firemen, $75 to 75 cents an hour; oilers, 80 to 87½ cents.

Percentage estimates of increase were difficult as previously each company had paid its own scale.

Employers Are Blamed by Green For Plight of Unemployed Army

(Continued from Page 1)

many complex forces and developments which have not yet been able to unravel. Technological changes at present us with an extremely difficult problem which we have not met in which we must solve. New machines, new industrial techniques, and new equipment—all of these developments have caused the displacement of workers from their jobs, and at the same time have offered new opportunities for employment. In a short time, whole new industries have grown up offering jobs for thousands of workers.

Changed Production Methods Increase Workless Army

"The American Federation of Labor has been and will be emphatic in its demand that we carefully plot the course of our industrial development; that we bring to light the facts about the numerous shifts in employment and in the methods of producing and distributing goods and services.

"For example, there are more than a hundred thousand coal miners in this country whose jobs in the coal mining industry have disappeared.

"Also in the railroad industry between 1920 and 1935 more than half a million regular employes have permanently lost their jobs because of the competitive growth of other means of transportation.

Registration of Jobless Is First Step in Providing Work for Them

"The American Federation of Labor is firmly convinced that the first step will be found for these workers who have become fully or partly lost their ability to the growth in the production of goods and services, the growth which has been responsible for the rising standard of living.

"But in order to solve the problem, in order to create the jobs, we must first know how many are unemployed; who are the unemployed; in what occupations they have worked; and for what jobs they are best equipped.

"That is why I find it to be my duty to plead with the unemployed workers of America to co-operate with the United States Employment Service in full extent in this registration on whose success largely depends the future legislative program of economic reconstruction."

Facts Regarding Jobless In Each Industry Are Necessary

Stressing the importance of unemployed workers co-operating in this manner with accuracy the questions, "What is your occupation or kind of work?" and the "Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work," Mr. Green pointed out that "specific answers are needed to these two important questions so that the registration may indicate the exact number of workers who have been thrown out of employment in the various every industry, profession or business.

"Why is it so important to know this? Labor feels that the biggest single problem we are facing today is that of providing through organization and legislation a fair and satisfactory solution to our problem of unemployment.

"It is the stated purpose of the American Federation of Labor to do everything within its power to stamp out unemployment and to lay the groundwork for reemployment of those without jobs.

"If this is to be accomplished, careful planning must be done. We cannot go on groping blindly in the dark. Without knowing how many people are unemployed, how can we be expected to take jobs when such jobs are available, and for what jobs they are best fitted.

Industry Refuses to Employ the Jobless

"Labor has been bitterly and courageously to the one outstanding fact which faces us today. That is the stubborn fact that overburdens the ranks of Industrial America. This fact is that under the present conditions the economic recovery has not been offering as many jobs as the unemployed as it should, and that it is not progressing as strongly as it should. When business goes back to normal and millions of men and women are still on relief rolls, it is time to ask why? Labor knows, and realizes that there is something wrong that is not experienced and which must be corrected and corrected without delay.

Employers Have Prevented Workers From Sharing Equitably in Recovery

"Labor has not shared equitably in the current recovery. It must share equitably in the next recovery. That recovery is to last. You know that and I know that.

"It is then our joint purpose to translate our knowledge into action. But before action is possible, it must be translated into a collective record of the facts and experiences so that we know what steps to take.

"That is why I ask you fall to keep your date with Uncle Sam on November 15. Will you fail to fill out the work reservation that you are unemployed, if you are unemployed, our fellow men and women who have been layed by many months.

"That is why I now appeal to those of you who are completely or partly unemployed to keep faith, to do your part, to keep your date with Uncle Sam."

PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY RIDDLED BY GOVERNOR BENSON

Minnesota's Executive Included Anti-Labor Spy Work and Strike Breaking Activities of Notorious Concern Among Reasons for Outlawing Its Agency in the State.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The notorious Pinkerton Detective Agency, revealed by the U. S. Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an agency which has been employed by and from anti-union employers through a racket that includes the furnishing of labor spies and strikebreakers, is likely to come under further Federal regulation during the present session of Congress.

It was believed that the subversive activities of detective agencies were effectively prevented by the Byrnes Act passed by the 74th Congress prohibiting interstate commerce in the transportation of spies for use in labor disputes. Experience with the measure indicated the necessity of providing additional safeguards and bills designed to achieve this purpose are being passed by the Senate during the 76th Congress, but did not come to a vote in the House of Representatives. It is believed the bill will be reintroduced in the next Congress session.

In this connection, therefore, the recent action of Governor Benson of Minnesota barring the Pinkerton Detective Agency from that State is of considerable public interest. The refusal of the Governor of the State Executive to prevent these wholly un-American strikebreaking outfits from imposing their anti-social activities on various communities.

A bond underwritten by a surety company in behalf of the Pinkerton Detective Agency's license to practice in the State of Minnesota, was returned by Governor Benson, with a blistering statement that has been widely commended by labor and by liberals throughout the U. S. A. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Explaining why renewal of the agency's license was refused, Governor Benson stated:

Labor Spy Work Scored

"My reason for doing so is that I do not believe it sound public policy for any detective agency to be operated in the state of Minnesota which carries on espionage activities against organized labor. I am satisfied that the Pinkerton's agency carries on such activities, after having examined testimony taken before the La Follette Senate Committee investigating violations of civil liberties pertaining to the activities of your agency. This testimony disclosed the following:

"(1) Pinkerton Service does large quantity of espionage directed against organized labor. Although this service professes to supply information to employers concerning labor and employment conditions, in reality it is designed solely to supply names of union members and union activities to their clients.

Fourght Wagner Act

"(2) The Pinkerton service aided clients in evading the Wagner Labor Relations Act through distribution of circular letters and by supplying information used by the clients to combat unions against members of labor unions.

Supplied Strike Breakers

"(3) Despite statements to the contrary, the Pinkerton agency has supplied strike-breakers to employer clients at times of labor disturbances.

Stole Union Property

"(4) Pinkerton operatives, acting under orders, have stolen union records and other documents from the offices of labor unions.

"(5) Pinkerton operatives, acting under special orders, engaged in espionage Secretary of Labor McGrady at a time when he was engaged in conciliation work during a strike in 1933.

Evaded Federal and State Laws

"(6) Although there is a Federal statute against governmental agencies making use of the services of the Pinkerton Agency, it has by its own official records and admission devised a system whereby this law does not become effective since 1936.

"(7) The Pinkerton Agency admitted evasion of the law of the state of Wisconsin which requires public registration of detective operatives.

Hindered Senate Committee

"(8) Officials of the Pinkerton agency flagrantly and continuously during the Senate hearings did all in their power to hinder the committee in its efforts to learn the exact nature of its activities, even to the point of downright refusal to produce documents information material to the work of the committee.

"The above facts satisfy me that the operation of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in the state of Minnesota is detrimental to the general welfare of our people."

WEEKLY WAGE OF FIVE MILLION IS UNDER $16

(Continued from Page 1)

son said that although it seemed an inadequate figure to many, nevertheless it was a substantial weekly increase for more than five million workers.

Supports Thirty-Hour Week

Declaring that "the thirty-hour week and the most efficient arrangement of labor in American industry must be our ultimate goal," Mr. Johnson continued:

"Prosperity is returning, but we do not find in that prosperity the solution of unemployment and the adequate buying power to clothe and feed who, while now employed, work excessively long hours for less than adequate wages.

"While many business men regard with distrust any form of federal regulation, the truth is that organized business has failed to come forward with a constructive solution of our problems.

"Aside from the social challenge of the present unemployment, the insistent self-interest demands that industry support measures designed to raise the buying power of the millions."

Mr. Johnson ridiculed the claim of low-wage and long-hour employers that high wages and short hours would increase the cost of production and lower profits.

High Cost of Unemployment

He said he was convinced that the present method of dealing with unemployment is the most expensive that could be devised, one which adds to the cost of the finished product than increased wages would.

"We must choose," he added, "between continuing the present basis of what seems to be the better method through control of wages and hours. It is idle to talk about a balanced budget and lower taxes until fundamental adjustments that will end unemployment.

"The day is past when the individual industrialist can hope to save himself by solving his own problems. It is now his realization that he is a part of the entire system of private initiative in America. Nothing he can do by himself will help any longer—or certainly very much longer."

Green Says Communist Maritime Union Threatens American Merchant Marine

Secretary Indicts Alien Red Leaders; Charges Communists Have Captured Union Machinery; Urges Rank and File Revolt.

Charging that the Communist Party is making every effort in co-operating with the Maritime Commission to help build our American merchant marine and to establish stable marine labor conditions for the American seaman."

The committee is headed by Mr. Green. The other members are Patrick Ryan, who recently arrived here from the Great Lakes district, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

A.F. of L. Will Fight Labor Board's Edict Voiding Edison Co. Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

is Congress empowered to invalidate contracts, and, therefore, cannot delegate such power to a subsidiary creature, namely, a board."

Edison Company Refuses to Obey Board's Order

In a telegram to Floyd Carlisle, chairman of the Board of the Edison Company in New York City, Mr. Tracy declared that his union would expect the company to stand by its agreement.

Mr. Tracy received the following telegram from Mr. Carlisle:

"I have your telegram of this date. These companies made no secret of good faith with your organization and with unions representing about thirty thousand of forty thousand employes. We expect to live up to those relationships and until the courts hold them to be invalid. The companies will take appropriate steps to secure a judicial review of what we believe to be the board's unfounded decision. Meanwhile we shall expect to proceed in all respects under the contracts and to go ahead with the arbitration arranged for the fair determination of questions arising under the contracts."

Board's Findings Also "Warranted"; Courts Will Decide

In a statement issued in New York, following the exchange of telegrams with Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carlisle said the Edison Company believes that the Board's findings are utterly unwarranted by the evidence, and that the Board has gone out of its way to invalidate contracts which were made in good faith with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its local unions representing about 30,000 out of our 40,000 employes."

Mr. Carlisle added that inasmuch as the public utility business of the Edison Company are local utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the State of New York, they are therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

He added that the questions raised by the Board "will have to be decided by the courts, and the companies will take appropriate steps to that end. Unless the courts hold the contracts invalid, we shall live up to them."

A.F. of L. Would Welcome American Tour of the Windsors, Green Says

(Continued from Page 1)

invitation to visit the United States.

Mr. Green's statement concerning the Duke and his Duchess planned to visit America, followed a public statement issued in October which expressed approval of such a visit and a hearty willingness to meet the Duke and cooperate fully with him in the investigation he planned to make into economic and industrial conditions in the United States.

Opposed Bedaux, Not the Duke

"In connection with the opposition expressed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, a subordinate branch of the American Federation of Labor, to Mr. Charles E. Bedaux and the speed-up system which he inaugurated and sold to American corporations, I declared that I thought such action took place during the Bedaux speed-up system fairly represented the sentiment of American labor.

This expressed attitude of labor referred only to the declaration of the Baltimore Federation of Labor in opposition to Mr. Bedaux and his speed-up system. It had no reference to any other action taken by the Baltimore Federation of Labor with respect to the visit of the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess to the United States.

"American Labor's opposition, therefore, which was given wide publicity, was against Mr. Bedaux and his speed-up system and in no way against the Duke and his Duchess.

"Now since Mr. Bedaux has severed his connection with the management of a trip to the United States by the Duke and Duchess, American labor will extend to them a most sincere and hearty welcome at the time they decide to come to the United States."

Big Organization Drive Planned By Pacific Coast Teamsters Union

(Continued from Page 1)

and dry cleaning drivers, service station, garage and parking lot employes, operators of "order look" systems, newspaper circulation workers and others, by which it is hoped to bring many thousands of members into the organization.

The conference represented 141 local unions and nine joint councils of the Western District, embracing over 125,000 members.

Green Names Committee

Secretary Vandeleur, of the State Federation of Labor, in stressing the importance of close cooperation, announced that the A. F. of L. is ready for an intensive battle against dual organizations on the Pacific Coast.

It was revealed that five men have been named by President William Green of the A. F. of L. to the executive committee, including: J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles County Labor Council; Benjamin Osborn, secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor; John F. Shelley, secretary of the San Francisco International vice president of the teamsters; W. Bassett Perry, former secretary of the Washington Joint Council of Teamsters and Fred D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

600,000 Members Visioned

It is predicted that the drive, now under way, with a growing preference by wage earners for peaceful and effective representation, will result in the addition of 600,000 Pacific Coast members to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Security Council Balks On Benefits For 13,000,000 Persons Now Barred

(Continued from Page 1)

1. The advisability of commencing payment of monthly Federal old-age benefits starting on January 1, 1938.

2. The advisability of increasing the monthly Federal old-age benefits for those retiring in the early years.

3. The advisability of extending Federal old-age benefits to persons who become incapacitated prior to 65 years of age.

4. The advisability of extending Federal old-age benefits to survivors of individuals entitled to such benefits.

5. The advisability of increasing the taxes now rapidly rising from 1% of the Social Security Act which provides that a tax of one per cent shall be levied on payrolls during the calendar years 1937, 1938 and 1939, increasing to one and one-half percent for 1940, 1941 and 1942, to two and one-half for 1943, 1944 and 1945, to three percent for 1946, 1947 and 1948, and three per cent thereafter.

Extension of Benefits to Excluded Groups

6. The advisability of extending the Federal old-age benefits to groups now excluded, namely wage earners in agricultural pursuits, domestic service, casual labor, all services performed by persons over 65 years of age; service performed by officers or members of a crew of a documented vessel, service for a community chest or organization operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes.

7. The size, character and disposition of reserves.

8. Any other questions concerning the Social Security Act about which either the Social Senate Committee or the Social Security Board may desire the advice of the Advisory Council.

But at the end of the conference of the representatives of labor, industry and the public, the Council was compelled to admit that definite conclusions had not been reached on any item in the agenda.

GLOVE WORKERS REMAIN WITH THE A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Tauscher, Milwaukee. Existing headquarters have been established in Kenosha, Ill., home city of the new secretary-treasurer.

It was also decided to hold the 1938 convention in Marinette.

C. I. O. Faction Is Fading Out

Secretary White succeeds James Kennedy, New York, who headed the move to find a place established A. F. of L. glove workers' union with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of the C. I. O. group, Kennedy recently set up headquarters in the Amalgamated offices in New York, but his followers are said to be few and constantly "getting fewer." Members of this honored union continue to express their preference for affiliation with the A. F. of L. continued affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

DON'T MISS ORNBURN'S RADIO SPEECH NOV. 30

Union Label Trades Department Official Will Emphasize Buying Union-Made Christmas Gifts in Nation-Wide Broadcast.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Union Label Christmas Gifts will be the subject of a radio address by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, over the radio network of the National Broadcasting Company, Tuesday, November 30th, from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m., (E. S. T.).

Mr. Ornburn will urge all members of labor to be idle for Christmas and to buy only union label Christmas gifts and purchase only Union service during the Holiday Season.

While the Department is continually carrying on a national campaign for the union label, shop card and button drive, during the union label weeks, union label exhibits, and now the Christmas Union Label Campaign, are being inaugurated in all communities in order to encourage the consuming public to acquire the union label buying habit.

SHELBYVILLE WORKERS VOTE FOR A. F. OF L.

Shelbyville, Ind. (AFLNS)—In an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, employees of the Chambers Manufacturing Company here, voted a substantial majority in favor of representation by a regular A. F. of L. union, rather than a so-called "independent" set-up.